The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRAORDINARY.

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FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSEL,

THE general prosperity of our country, the rapid advance of our commerce and manufactures, and above all, the vast increase of the fruits of the earth, from the judicious cultivation of new-lands, and from the greater skill in improving the old; together with the high price and ready market they command, are themes of universal admiration, and diffuse a degree of felicity, among all orders of men, unexampled in the history of any other country.

Our national character has commanded equal respect from the *European* powers, with the richest, and oldest kingdoms of the earth.

The government established by the people of America hath succeeded far beyond the prophecies of its warmest admirers "*in establishing justice, promoting the general welfare, and securing the blessings of liberty.*"

Notwithstanding this prosperous state of things; a PARTY, bold in design, and persevering in their endeavours to overthrow our happy constitution, is intent on embracing every opportunity to cabal against the government, and destroy that system which hath raised our country from *poverty* to WEALTH, from *disgrace* to an HONOURABLE REPUTATION.

To take a general view of their conduct for the last year is the design of this paper—that the people, knowing their actions, may have some rule, by which to appreciate their motives, other than by their professions. This party, anxious to sow the seeds of discord and jealousy in the minds of the citizens, and beget suspicion that they were defrauded of their money, and that unjust applications were made of the revenues of the country, at the opening of the last session of Congress, commenced an attack on the *Secretary of the Treasury*, as illiberal, as it was unjust, and charging him with a breach of public confidence. And, because he replied with the spirit of injured innocence, these men, though affect'd friends of *liberty* and *equality*, were extremely enraged and loudly exclaimed that *their* privileges were infringed. They produced, in the close of the session, a set of resolutions, intended to inspire the people with distrust and suspicions against one of the most intelligent and deserving officers: But when called upon to support these resolutions, and to offer a reason why Congress should adopt them, they meanly *shrunk from the trial*, and said, they intended them only to remain on the table, until the meeting of another Congress, the next winter. The resolutions were to be so far countenanced, as to be sent to the world, under the auspices of the government, to rankle in the public breast for eight months—that, during this interval, the people might suspend their confidence in the man, who superintended the fiscal concerns of the nation. But here, all except the leaders of faction, abandoned their party. The measure, as respected the people, and the individual, was too gross an imposition, too base an outrage on all pretensions to honour and justice, to gain any advocates. The mover of the resolutions was solemnly called on to bring them to the test of *reason* and *evidence*. Dreadful ordeal! To men who spoke only the result of their passions, to men who measured the conduct of others by rules which guided their own. On this trial, neither argument nor fact could be produced in their support—and in most of the resolutions not more than *one fact* could be found hardy enough to give a sanction.

The people of the *United States*, on this public discussion, could not but behold, with pleasure, the alacrity with which this officer attended the summons—that after the most critical examination, which rigid justice could prescribe, which malice and envy could suggest or perform, an almost unanimous voice of their representatives declared, that the money of the country was safely kept, faithfully applied, and accurately accounted for, even unto farthings. During this year, the President of the *United States* hath been constantly reproached with such conduct, and such intentions, as if believed, would inevitably disgrace him in the eyes of every American.—Two papers, devoted to this unprincipled faction, in the city of *Philadelphia*, have uniformly been the medium of conveying to the public eye, the effusions which flow from envy of superior merit, an hatred to virtue, and malignant opposition to the *Federal Government*. To render the character of one of these editors, the more fit for the party that hath espoused him, he receives an annual salary of 2500 dollars from these people, and that government, he is constantly labouring to destroy.—And so faithfully does he execute his part, that *no measure* of government has ever received a single paragraph of approbation from his gazette. A continued thread of abuse, in verse and prose, on every administrator of the government, from the SUPREME MAGISTRATE, to the waiter at the door of *Congress*, hath ever marked this prostituted vehicle; one solitary exception must be made to the assertion,—his patron in whose office he is hired, enjoys an immunity; doubtless, because of his transcendent merits; which however the imagination of the poet hath not conceived, or has not condescended to praise. As the editor is a man of fashion, this is the more wonderful!

The patron either knows the abuse to be just, or thinks, though unmerited, it may serve no bad purpose to render unpopular, characters of the first value; lest their ability to serve the public, if properly estimated, may supplant another in the object of his wishes.

The sentiments of this faction have been literally transcribed into the *Chronicle*; and as faithfully, as though the same man directed both presses.

Until within a few weeks, there was not a paper from either of these presses, but teemed with bitter lamentations of the imposed state of our country—that restrictions on our commerce abroad—and the heavy impositions at home, and the most solemn declarations that nothing further, to meet the public exigencies, could be drawn from these sources. Such was the poverty of our citizens, that even a dollar on an *horse of pleasure* would be an intolerable burthen; and the Chronicle sounded the alarm, that "*Tib would kick*," because the Palfrey was to be assessed *a dollar per annum*, towards a fund for sinking our national debt. These declarations came from the same people, who had uniformly told us that the funded debt of *America* was a mill-stone, which, unless removed, would sink her into inevitable disgrace. But all at once, the tone is changed.

Mr. GENET arrives in *Charleston, South-Carolina*; and before he is *known as the Minister of a foreign nation*, before he is *recognized by the people of America*, as having *any immunity, any authority, any official rank*, he undertakes TO EXERCISE THE MOST IMPORTANT ACTS OF SOVEREIGNTY WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES. He assumes *those powers*, which the whole people of *America* have chosen to reserve exclusively to the federal head—He grants and countersigns as *Ambassador*, letters of marque and reprisal, which the wisdom of the *United States of America* has seen fit to deny to the *States*.

This conduct of Mr. GENET opens the eyes of our politicians—They see *Great-Britain* poor and a bankrupt—Her merchants begging their bread—Ours far exceeding in wealth the British, and able to bear any burthen the ——— may choose to impose—They behold *America* as far beyond *Great-Britain* in point of wealth, and resources for war, as she is beyond *Botany Bay*, the most barren and wretched of her dominions! Aided by Gallic optics, they saw the revenue of the *United States* which hath not yet amounted, in any one year, *to four millions*, now surpass eighty millions of dollars—without a single vessel beyond the size of a revenue cutter, they saw us *at once* able to cope with a navy, which in the year 1782 included more than *an hundred ships* of the line, and *an hundred frigates*, besides a number of ships of 50 guns, and sloops of war, and which navy then carried upwards of 20,000 guns, and was manned by more than 100,000 seamen—And so ardent is the desire of these men for *war*, that they wish us to break our treaties with *Holland* and *Prussia* and be in a state of hostility with *Austria, Spain, Prussia*, the *United Netherlands* and *Great-Britain*.

Will the people consider these things, and compare with their present advice and declarations, the affections and conduct of these men from the adoption of the constitution until the arrival of the French Minister? Then ask their own hearts, if on principles of regard to the prosperity and happiness of the country, they can reconcile such glaring inconsistencies. Let them determine if destruction to the government is not the polar star that guides all their actions, that regulates all their sentiments. Let them examine and judge for themselves, if the evidence is not incontestible, that the measures of opposition are now directed by foreign influence.

The *National Gazette* publicly advises the Minister of *France*, if opposed by the President, in his attempts to involve the *United States* in a war, to disregard his orders and appeal to the people.—Can these men have the effrontery to pretend to be the friends of the people, and advise a foreign Minister to disregard the orders of him to whom they have expressly and exclusively confided the right to receive and communicate with persons of his character!—To spurn at the direction of him, who is absolutely enjoined by the constitution, to see that the laws are executed!—To appeal to the people! Can they mean the four millions of people which compose the *United States*!—This would be impossible—Is it not to appeal to the passions of the abandoned and disaffected! Is it not asking a foreign Minister to intrigue with the desperate against our own government! Is not this blowing the horn of sedition! Is it not courting the intrigues of foreign Ministers, and saying to them, whoever you are, and whatever may be your wishes, here you may be assured of a faction ready to co-operate with you in any evil work to destroy the constitution! What man discover a more insulting contempt of the people, than to disregard, to put at defiance the authorities they have constituted—than to disobey those to whom they have delegated that power, which all could not exercise!

THE PRESIDENT has declared the *United States* to be in a state of *neutrality*, with respect to the powers at war—*One man* only, that I have heard of—this man is Mr BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun. has been bold enough to declare the contrary—He declares in town meeting, that we are AT WAR with *Britain* on the ocean, and on the land—He certainly could speak of himself only, or of the French nation—All who have publicly expressed their opinion of the President's proclamation, and among these are most of the merchants of *Massachusetts*, have declared their abhorrence of any who shall attempt to deviate from the conduct therein enjoined—and most cordially and respectfully thanked THE PRESIDENT for this timely act of authority.

It is the wish of some of the *French Nation*, that we should not enjoy our present tranquility, but make common cause with them—though no man of reason can see the smallest obligation on our part, to adopt this measure or the least benefit to be derived to them.—The *French Minister* is set upon one side, and THE PRESIDENT on the other. And a writer in a *South-Carolina* paper, servilely transcribed into the CHRONICLE, tells THE PRESIDENT that on the same day the merchants of *Philadelphia* went to express their sentiments to him, on the subject of neutrality, it was thought fit to try the strength of parties, and an address was prepared to the *French Minister*—the latter was delivered by several *thousand citizens*, while only *three hundred inhabitants* waited on the President.—If this be true, and the motives ascribed be just—If those who love war rather than peace, who are so fickle as to prefer a foreign minister, just arrived in the country, to their own Chief Magistrate—a person unknown, to a patriot tried in all the vicissitudes of prosperity and adversity, of war and politicks—that to gratify a mere missionary from the Executive Council of *France*, they would purposely offend one, of whom the world might justly say, *we have not his equal!* If these followers of the French address are so much more numerous than good citizens in *Philadelphia*, it is high time the people were generally informed of it, that they may decide on the character of their brethren of that city—and determine, in whom they will confide—whether in him whom they have unanimously appointed their first Magistrate, or in any stranger that may come among them—whether they will pursue the path, that all confess will lead to destruction; or take the road which with regard to our interest as well as our national character, pointed out as alone proper, safe, and honourable.

Encouraged by this faction, and determined to assume the reins of government in *America*, and to dictate to whom the people shall confide their affairs, the secretary of the Minister of the *French Nation*, in BACHE's paper, undertakes to point out the impropriety of a man's being at the head of the finances of the Union, because he keeps company with the Viscount NOAILLES, a gentleman who served with great reputation under the command of WASHINGTON, in the late revolution; and then a companion in arms with the *Secretary of the Treasury*—but the Viscount was not willing to join in destroying the Monarch that aided *America* in the revolution, and withdrew to a nation in amity with *France*.—This man is to be hunted out of the country, whose liberty he has fought to preserve; and an able and faithful officer of the *United States*, is to be displaced because he associates with one not pleasing to the *Secretary* of the French Minister.—Another officer of the government is rendered unfit to serve the *United States*, because he suffered the Viscount, a brother officer, to speak to him.—When the Viscount, after having declared, that the conversation alluded to by Mr. Secretary PASCAL, never took place, and that he, the author, told a LIE, (which by the way Mr. PASCAL never chose to contradict), Mr PASCAL affirms that the paragraphs printed by Mr. BACHE, were not intended to injure the feelings of the Viscount NOAILLES, but meant against a public officer of the *United States*.

Hence it is evident that the Secretary of the French Minister, protected by the law of nations, and enjoying a full immunity for his person, (I had like to have said, instead of attending to the business of his principal) before he has been in the country five months, imputes the most infamous crimes to a gentleman, and then publickly avows that this slander is not meant to injure the Viscount; but to destroy the reputation of an officer of the *United States*. Whether *true* or *false* is immaterial, in the mind of citizen PASCAL—the end, that is, *injuring an officer of our government*, is so meritorious an act, that the *means*, though of the basis kind, are to be disregarded—and so emboldened by faction is this secretary, that he dare publickly avow such intentions and such conduct.

The people are desired "*to consider these things*," and, likewise, this remarkable declaration of CAMBON, made in the *National Convention* of *France*, viz. "That six millions of livres put into the hands of a committee, to indemnify *our allies* for expences they might be at, to second the force of the republic, was a subject of calumny, in order to oblige the committee to explain themselves, but that the committee would never impair the secrets of this operation!"

CAMILLUS.

From the New-York DAILY ADVERTISER.

Messrs. Childs and Swaine,

IT should be understood that the government of our country, through the Executive, early decided, that not being bound by treaty, to permit to any of the powers at war, the privilege of equipping and making privateers in our ports, it was the duty of the United States, as a neutral nation, to refuse it to them all.

This decision it is presumed was made known to Mr. Genet, the French Minister, immediately after his reception—most unfortunately however, it appears from the late measures adopted by the Executive, that a number of French Privateers have since been armed and commissioned in our ports, in defiance of the laws and authority of the nation.

To support these laws and to maintain this authority, we learn that all refuge and asylum in our ports, will be refused to the privateers, originally equipped in our harbours, and that all vessels which such privateers shall capture and send within our jurisdiction, will by order of government be seized and delivered back to those from whom they were taken.

The brig Chilcomb seized on Sunday by a detachment of our militia, was captured and sent here, by the French privateer Carmagnole, originally equipped and commissioned in the state of Delaware,

The remarks and queries which appeared in your paper of yesterday, whether written by a French or American citizen, deserve attention.

The writer of these remarks and queries, asserts (and probably he is well informed) that the French *contend* that they have a right to fit out privateers in our ports, in virtue of the 22d article of the treaty of amity and commerce; this article, continues the

writer, declares "that it shall *not* be lawful for any foreign privateers, *not* belonging to the subjects of the most Christian King, to fit their ships in the ports of the United States"—and the following queſtions are aſked.

"1ſt. If this article of the treaty has *any* meaning, what reaſonable conſtruction can be applied to it, *other* than that France ſhall enjoy in our ports, a privilege denied to nations at war with her? will not the omiſſion of the negative *not* give the true and obvious meaning of the contracting parties with reſpect to France? does not common ſenſe approve of this conſtruction?"

Although a part of the deſcription of the privateers intended by the article, is omitted by this writer, yet his own ſtatement of it, ſeems to afford the anſwer required.

The article eſtabliſhes no regulations, nor agreement reſpecting French or American privateers; but on the contrary has ſolely in view, and ſpeaks only of, privateers which do not belong to France, or America.

It is not an agreement that French privateers may be equipped in the American ports, but that the privateers of *the enemies of France* ſhall not be there equipped; a permiſſion to France is one thing, a denial to her enemies is another. Altho' France has no right to fit her privateers in our ports, it was by no means an inſignificant and trifling point, to ſecure by treaty with the United States, an engagement that no nation at war with France ſhould arm and equip their privateers in the American ports; the article ſecures this point to France; and we are precluded by it, from entering into a treaty with any nation granting to them a privilege to arm and fit their privateers againſt France in our ports. This is the plain and reaſonable meaning of the article, and altogether diſtinct from the interpretation, *contended* for by the writer of the queries. By omitting, or by inſerting, words in the article, it may eaſily be made to ſpeak another language; as it ſtands it ſeems too clear to be miſtaken.

It may not be judged ſuperfluous to adduce in ſupport of this conſtruction of the article, an authority in itſelf reſpectable, and in regard to a ſervant of France concluſive. The authority alluded to is the interpretation of the article by France herſelf.

The treaty between the United States and France was concluded in 1778—in the year 1786 France entered into a commercial treaty with Great-Britain. The 16th article of the treaty between France and Great-Britain, and the 22d article of that between the United States and France, are in the *ſame words*, or ſo nearly ſo, as to bear but one meaning. The 16th article in the treaty between France and Great-Britain, may therefore be fairly reſorted to, in order to aſcertain the meaning, in the opinions of France, of the 22d article of her prior treaty with the United States.

The 22d article in the American treaty, ſo far as it relates to the preſent point, is in theſe words—

"It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateers, not belonging to ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian king, nor citizens of the United States, who have commiſſions from any other Prince or ſtate, at enmity with either nation, to fit their ſhips in the ports of either the one or the other of the aforeſaid parties." Under this article it is contended that France has *a right* to arm and originally fit out privateers in the American ports, againſt Great-Britain and the other enemies of France—If ſo, the right being reciprocal, let us ſuppoſe the caſe, that France and Great-Britain had continued in peace, and that a war had broke out between the United States and Great-Britain,

By the conſtruction *contended* for by the French Miniſter, the Americans would have had a *right*, in this caſe, to arm and originally fit out, privateers againſt Great-Britain, in the ports of France, but the 16th article of the ſubſequent treaty between France and Great-Britain contains theſe words,

"It ſhall not be lawful for any foreign privateer, not being ſubject of either crowns, who have commiſſions from any other Prince or ſtate, *in enmity* with either nation, to arm their ſhips in the ports of either of the ſaid two kingdoms."

By this article of the treaty between France and Great-Britain, in the caſe ſtated, the Americans would have been precluded from arming and fitting out privateers in the ports of France, againſt Great-Britain—The engagement is clear, it is unequivocal, and France would have been bound by it not only to prohibit ſuch equipments by the Americans in her ports, but alſo to ſuppreſs within her juriſdictions, all privateers which ſhould have been armed within her ports contrary to the article in queſtion—the inference is manifeſt, that the conſtruction given to the 22d article of our treaty with France by the Preſident, preciſely correſponds with that, which France herſelf has given to the ſame article.

For if the meaning contended for by the French Miniſter, had been conſidered by France as the true interpretation of the article; France could not have agreed to the 16th article of her treaty with Great-Britain, concluded more than eight years after her treaty with the United States—if by the 22d article of the treaty between France and the United States, the French have a right to arm their privateers in our ports; the Americans in turn would have a right to arm their privateers in her ports—but France has decided that the Americans ſhall not exerciſe that right in her ports, therefore Mr. Genet, her miniſter, cannot with her authority claim, much leſs *contend for* that right in our ports.—The other queries ſhall be conſidered hereafter.

"PRISCUS."

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 22.

NEW-YORK, 13th Auguſt, 1793.
2d Year of the Republic.

Citizen GENET, *Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the French Republic to General* WASHINGTON, *Preſident of the Unted States:*

SIR,

INTRUSTED in this part of the world with the intereſts & rights of the French people, as you are with thoſe of the citizens of America, I have ſworn to my country, and impoſed it as a ſacred duty on myſelf never to permit private conſiderations or other motives foreign from the general weal to impede me in what I conceived the line of duty. My conduct has accordingly been marked with all the energy and frankneſs which ever characterize a true republican. To you alone, through the Secretary of State, have I complained of the principles you have adopted, and remonſtrated againſt deciſions which have reſulted therefrom. To you alone have I declared that the federal government, far from manifeſting any regard for our generous conduct towards this country—for the new advantages which we were offering to her commerce—or for the reiterated demonſtrations of our real and diſintereſted friendſhip, were facrificing our intereſts to thoſe of our enemies, by their interpretation of the treaties which exiſt between us. To you have I repreſented, without reſerve that this conduct did not appear to correſpond with the views of the people of America, with their deſire to obſerve with fidelity their public engagements or with their affectionate regard for the cauſe of liberty, upon which the very exiſtence and proſperity depend. Certain deciſions of your tribunals and verdicts of your juries, added to the ſentiments of your fellow-citizens publicly expreſſed might permit me without a crime to draw this inference.

Nevertheleſs certain perſons, actuated by views which time will develope, deſpairing to attack my principles, have deſcended to perſonal abuſe—In hopes of withdrawing from me that eſteem which the public feel and avow for the repreſentative of the French republic. They publiſh with great warmth that I have inſulted you and that I have threatened you with an appeal to the people, as if you would permit any one with impunity to treat you with diſreſpect, or as if the ſlighteſt hint of an appeal, which a magiſtrate deſerving of his high office, ſhould ardently deſire, was to you the greateſt offence I could offer.

It is become neceſſary, Sir, to diſſipate theſe dark calumnies by truth, and publicity.—I dare therefore to expect from your candor and probity an explicit declaration that "I have never intimated to you an intention of appealing to the people; that it is not true that a difference in political ſentiments has ever betrayed me to forget what was due to your character or to the exalted reputation you had acquired by humbling a tyrant againſt whom you fought in the cauſe of Liberty."

A publication of your anſwer will be the only reply, which ſhall be given to thoſe party-men, who never fail to confound the individual with affairs of ſtate, which they too often make uſe of as a pretext for their zeal and a reaſon for daſtardly appearing under anonymous ſignatures.

As to myſelf, I have always openly declared what I thought, and ſigned what I had written, and if others have ſuppoſed they could advance my views, by newſpaper publications and paragraphs, they are much deceived—A good cauſe needs no advocate—Time and Truth will make it triumph in ſpite of its implacable enemies, and the preſent cold indifference of ſome who were its ancient friends.

I have the honour, &c.

Mr. JEFFERSON's Anſwer.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 16, 1793.

SIR,

THE Preſident of the United States, has received the letter which you addreſſed to him from New-York, on the 13th inſtant, and I am deſired to obſerve to you, that it is not the eſtabliſhed courſe for the diplomatic characters reſiding here, to have any direct correſpondence with him—The Secretary of State, is the organ through which their communications ſhould paſs.

The Preſident does not conceive it to be within the line of propriety or duty for him to bear evidence againſt a declaration which, whether made to him or others, is perhaps immaterial, he therefore declines interfering in the caſe.

I have the honour to be with great reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
T. JEFFERSON.

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France.

[*BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.*]

From the (Boſton) COLUMBIAN CENTINAL.

Mr. RUSSEL,

WHEN I ſaw a prophetic intimation in your laſt Centinel, that we might ſoon expect to have ſome of our citizens denounced by a Jacobin Club, or in the Jacobin mode, I little thought that the prediction would be verified in the ſame week. But the Jacobin party, in every country, are ſo ardent, and are in the habit ſo ſtrongly of marching with a quick ſtep to the tune of *ca ira*, that they progreſs much faſter than we expected. Their impetuoſity is ſo great that, even here, they ſeem to proſcribe with as much facility and expedition as they do at Paris, and may, perhaps, ſentence and execute our citizens with as much celerity as they have done in France. On Thurſday afternoon eleven of our citizens, ſome of whom are of the utmoſt reſpectability in town, were denounced, and their names diſplayed, in large letters, on the main-maſt of the French frigate now in this harbour, as Ariſtocrats, unfriendly to the French revolution, and averſe to having American citizens enter on board the French privateers. This was the crime ſaid to be ſtated on the paper above the names, and it was confirmed to be the crime for which they were denounced, by one of the officers of the frigate, to Americans who were on board.

Now, Mr. Ruſſel, I with the noted expoſitor of laws and treaties, the would be Marat for this department, to ſhew us by what article of our treaty with France the French naval officers, or the agents of the Jacobin Club in Paris, have a right to proſcribe our citizens, becauſe they wiſh to live in peace with all the world. The prediction in your Centinal of laſt Wedneſday is now fulfilled. Eleven of our citizens are now proſcribed, and their names announced on board the frigate, becauſe they wiſh to preſerve our neutrality, and have been oppoſed to our taking a part in the preſent war! I wiſh alſo to know what is to be their puniſhment, and who are to execute it? Are they to ſuffer by the Lamp-Cord or the Guillotine, here; or are they to be ſent in irons to Paris, to ſuffer there? If it be not the latter, why was the proſcription firſt announced on board the French frigate;—If the former be intended, why was not proceſs made in our own mode, and throught the medium of own laws?

Has the boaſted freedom of American citizens come to this—has our valued liberty ſo ſoon ſunk to a ſtate of vaſſalage to an European nation? What other foreign nation, ſince the revolution, has aſſumed ſuch a power over us?—And is this to be viewed as evidence of their friendſhip as allies, or their love of liberty and equality?

Have we no character as Americans, no laws, no government of our own, that we muſt be called to a foreign tribunal? Is it laudable and virtuous for us to *inſult* the Preſident and all others who adminiſter the government of the Union; and is it criminal to be advocates for peace, and promoters of public tranquillity and happineſs? What a mutable world is this! What a perverſion of all good principles, of common ſenſe, and of moral rectitude!

But fear not, Mr. Ruſſel, though you are among the proſcribed. We have a faction, and they are known; but their wickedneſs will fall upon their own pates; they will yet probably, ſuffer by the traps which they have prepared for others.

A FREE AMERICAN.

☞ It is but juſtice to Capt. Van Dogen, Commander of the La Concorde, to ſay, that he holds in the higheſt deteſtation the conduct above alluded to, which was done in his abſence, and that he is taking meaſures to diſcover the writer of the paper.

A CARD.

THE gentlemen, whoſe names were poſted on the mainmaſt of the frigate La Concorde, on Thurſday afternoon, preſent their compliments to the Capt of that ſhip, and requeſt him to enquire and inform them, through the Centinel, who it was that did it, or by whoſe direction or privity it was done, and what was the object of doing it. They are informed and believe, that the Captain had no knowledge of the act when done, and was diſpleaſed with, and reprobated it. But they know of no channel ſo clear and direct of coming at the agent, as through the officers of the ſhip.

Boſton, Auguſt 10, 1793.

The French Patriotic Society.

Reſiding in Boſton, beg leave to inform the American gentlemen, whoſe names have been poſted up as Ariſtocrats, that they hold with contempt and indignation the author of the ſame, who, without any provocation, has cruelly and inhumanly ſtricken their characters; and that in juſtice, which they owe to themſelves, they take this method to inform them, that they are aſhamed of it, ſorry for it, and will take every poſſible ſtep to diſcover the author, and will expoſe him to the public.

JOHN DUBALLET, *Preſident.*
By order of the Society,
S. VERNON, *Secretary.*

Boſton, Auguſt 9, 1793.

HOOE's FERRY.

TO be rented for the term of five years, from the firſt day of *January* next, when poſſeſſion will be given,

THE noted FERRY on Potowmac River, commonly known by the name of *Hooe's* Ferry, with the whole tract of land belonging to it, containing about Nine Hundred Acres; contiguous to the ferry, is a very commodious dwelling-houſe, with a good garden and orchard adjoining, and every convenient out-houſe.—The land is well calculated for planting or farming, and convenient to the greateſt plenty of fiſh and wild fowl in their ſeaſons. All the Negroes and ſtock of different kinds will be let with it, ſo that a perſon calculated for the management of a Ferry, a Tavern, a Farm, or Plantation, (for which this place is perfectly well accommodated) will make it turn out much to his advantage.

The terms may be known, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

SAMH. HOOE.

(3w)

Auguſt 23, 1793.